

STATE OF WAR EXISTS WITH GERMANY AND AN EXTRA SESSION CALLED

Tension Snaps At Last and President Wilson Sends Out Summons To Congress To Meet To Hear Communication On Grave National Crisis; Resources Being Swiftly Mobilized To Meet the Menace of Kaiserism

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
AMSTERDAM, March 22.—Despatches from Germany to this city last night indicated that there is a widespread belief in the minds of the German people that Germany and the United States will be in a state of war within forty-eight hours. Reports to this effect have come from several sources in Berlin.

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
WASHINGTON, March 22.—That a state of war exists between this country and Germany, and that congress will be assembled in special session on April 2, instead of April 16, as originally planned at the close of the last session, were the two outstanding developments of the international crisis yesterday.

For several days now it has been recognized that the tension between Germany and the United States could not continue longer without snapping and that the snap was liable to come at any moment. That moment came yesterday when the President in a formal proclamation, summoned the houses to "receive a communication covering grave matters of national policy which should be taken immediately under consideration."

STATE OF WAR EXISTS
It was generally admitted that the state of war, intimated in the President's proclamation has now existed for several days, and that all that congress can do is to formally recognize that such a state of war exists, and to immediately take the necessary steps to meet the enemy of the nation by any and all justifiable means.

It was regarded as most significant that the President should have issued such a call, and the foreign diplomats when notified of the move, were unanimous in their opinion that it means a formal declaration of war, or the equivalent resolution declaring that a state of war "has existed." This last move, which would follow the policy adopted by this country in 1898, when we went to war with Spain, would leave the actual declaration of war with Germany, as we then left the formal declaration of war with Spain, but no one in authority here doubts that the effect would be the same as a formal declaration of war, and that war with the Kaiser would follow immediately.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION
The President's proclamation summoning congress to special session follows:—

"Whereas, public interests require that the Congress of the United States be convened in extra session at twelve noon April 2, to receive a communication concerning grave matters of national policy which should be taken immediately under consideration;

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, hereby proclaim and declare an extraordinary occasion requires the Congress of the United States to convene in extra session at the Capitol, city of Washington, on the second day of April, twelve noon, of which all persons who shall at that time be entitled to act as members are hereby required to take notice.

"Given under my hand and seal of the United States of America on the 22nd day of March, in the year of our Lord 1917 and the Independence of the United States 141."

TO FORCE BERLIN DECLARATION
It is expected that when the President makes his address to congress he will carefully and explicitly detail how Germany has been making war upon the United States by its ruthless destruction of American lives and ships in contravention of all the laws of nations and of humanity.

Congress is then expected to pass a resolution declaring that "a state of war has existed for some time." This in itself will not be a declaration of war in the technical sense, although amounting to the same thing.

The consequence would be that the United States would take further steps to protect its interests upon the seas and elsewhere as may be necessary against any and all warlike acts of Germany, and whether an actual state of war comes in the full sense would then depend upon the future acts of Germany.

The cabinet, which urged this step upon the President yesterday, is described by members as thoroughly united upon the course determined upon.

Officials acknowledge that nothing short of an abandonment by Germany of its campaign of ruthlessness can prevent a declaration of war or the similar declaration that a state of war exists, and no one supposes that Germany will change its determination.

SWIFTLY MOBILIZING OUR RESOURCES
The resources of the United States are being swiftly mobilized to place the nation in the fullest possible state of readiness for any eventuality.

When the President addresses congress it is expected that he will deal with the situation fully and will do so particularly in respect to how it will affect the future of the United States. He will probably request that a half billion of dollars be granted immediately.

Members of congress who are now in this city were enthusiastically delighted with the summons to a special session, and many of them declared that the close fight on the organization of the houses will not be permitted to interfere with the work of rushing through the vitally important legislation that will be the first work of the session.

Both parties are expected to exercise emergency plans in the organization of the house, and there may be a change of the rules requiring a vote of 2/3 majority to elect a speaker. Should this be done it will completely overthrow the balance of power which the five independents expected to exercise in the house, and enable the work of the legislators to be expedited to meet the crisis.

ONE AMERICAN ON SUNK NORSE SHIP

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
WASHINGTON, March 21.—United States Consul Krogh reports from Rotterdam that the Norwegian steamer Damsager was torpedoed and sunk in the war zone. There was one American aboard.

ARABIAN CHIEFTAIN JOINS THE ENTENTE

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
LONDON, March 21.—Foreign Minister Balfour announced in the house of commons today that another important chieftain in Arabia had espoused the cause of the Allies and had sworn against the Turkish rule.

GERMAN GAS BOMBS SLAY SIXTY CIVILIANS

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
CORFU, Ionian Islands, March 21.—According to Serbian press bureau, the gas bombs shot into Monastir during the bombardment on March 17 killed sixty civilians, most of whom were women and children.

BODY OF DUKE GOES TO GRAVE ON CART

(By The Associated Press.)
LONDON, March 19.—The hearse, although by no means a modern invention, has not yet penetrated into some of the remote country districts of England. The coffin of the late Duke of Norfolk, when it arrived from London at his country estate at Arundel, was not put in a hearse, for none was available there, but, according to the custom, was placed in an ordinary farm wagon and drawn by four horses to the castle. In many parts of agricultural England the use of a hearse is regarded with distrust, the farmers' theory being that "the Lord's harvest, when gathered, should be carried in the same way as man's harvest."

BERLIN MOBS RIOT FOR MORE BREAD

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
WASHINGTON, March 22.—It was reported here semi-officially last night that there have been serious bread riots in Berlin, so serious, said the reports, that "the disturbances may change the whole aspect of the war before congress convenes in the special session called by the President." Reports of bread rioting in Berlin have been frequent of late and here it is believed that the disturbances have grown alarming to the Berlin authorities.

NAVY IN URGENT NEED OF SUPPLIES

Material Rather Than Men Wanted By the Fighting Ships; Army Wants Men

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
WASHINGTON, March 22.—The fact that a state of war now exists between this country and Germany, as announced by the officials of the administration yesterday, brings into a stronger light than before the urgent need for preparedness on the part of the United States, said federal officials here last night. The navy particularly is in need of material which might have been provided for it had the government been unprepared in the past.

The needs of the navy are for material rather than for men. It would be an easy matter to raise a hundred thousand men over night by calling out the naval reserves and for volunteers. The officers are lacking, and though the administration has already done what it could to rush through the first and second classes at the naval academy, and will graduate the first class next month and the second in September, there will be a shortage of trained officers on the battleships and cruisers which Uncle Sam is expected to send out to aid the Allies against the Teutons.

The great need of destroyers in fighting submarines, which will be the first work of the navy, was also emphasized by officials of the navy department, and it was announced last night that Secretary Daniels has notified ship building plants of the country that the full capacity of their yards will be needed for the construction of additional destroyers, and that bids for the submarine chasers which the naval authorities have decided upon using, will be opened earlier than at first stated.

The needs of the army are also large, but for the most part, and for the time being, are just the reverse to those of the navy, for what the army needs mostly is men and officers, chiefly officers to command the men. It is believed that it will be an easy matter to secure recruits enough, as soon as congress gives the word, which it is expected, will be immediately after the convening of the special session.

Secretary Daniels announced last night that for the time being, the navy would not have to call for merchant ships, and that it would not do so until compelled, as there is no wish to further demoralize merchant shipping. It was also announced last night that a conference will be held immediately to ascertain the available resources of the United States, but no date was given for this.

WILL RUSH WORK ON MAKING SHIPS

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
WASHINGTON, March 21.—It was learned today that Vice-Chairman Brent of the Federal Shipping Board has left for the Pacific Coast to consult shipbuilders and devise plans for speeding up the construction of wooden vessels. It will be remembered that the board recently advised the construction immediately of a great fleet of wooden vessels for use in the transportation of supplies to the Entente Allies.

"TURNCOAT" GENERAL IS WOUNDED AGAIN

(By The Associated Press.)
CITY OF MEXICO, March 19.—Word has been received here of the wounding and capture of General Jose Isabel Robles at Tenango, Oaxaca. Robles changed sides a half dozen times in the revolutionary movements since 1910. At the time of the Agua Calientes convention he joined Villa but deserted his bandit commander after Villa had suffered severe defeats at Celaya and in the north. He took advantage of an amnesty proclamation while he was operating in the state of Chihuahua and was received with his men into the constitutional army. Later he was sent to Oaxaca to operate against the Zapatistas and Felistas but again deserted with 1500 men. His men gradually fell away from him, however, and he was captured by the townspeople of the little village which he was attempting to loot for food.

SUBMARINES CUT OFF TRADE WITH ENTENTE

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
NEW YORK, March 21.—It is estimated that during the first month of the German submarine blockade United States export trade through New York to England, Scotland and Ireland, decreased \$39,000,000.

A LIFE SAVER.

It is safe to say that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has saved the lives of more people and relieved more suffering than any other remedy in existence. It is known all over the civilized world for its speedy cures of cramps in the stomach, diarrhoea and all intestine pains. For sale by all dealers, Benson Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

MILITARY MEN LAUGH AT REPORTS THAT PANAMA CANAL IS IMPERILED

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
WASHINGTON, March 21.—Reports that the Panama Canal was in danger from raiders intent on crippling the great waterway drew from prominent army officers today the opinion that no alarm need be felt for the safety of the canal, which they regard as the most secure of the nation's outlying possessions.

Gen. George W. Goethals declared that the defenses of the Panama Canal were adequate to deal with warships of the present type, says an account printed in the New York Tribune of March 4, of the eighteenth annual dinner of the Society of the Genesee at the Knickerbocker Hotel.

The Canal Zone would be a tough nut for any fleet, General Goethals said, adding that, for his part, he could not see why the fleet of any hostile power should try to attack it, anyhow, "when New York offers such prize and Chesapeake Bay is entirely undefended."

It was true, General Goethals said, that the range of the mortar batteries at the canal was less than that of the main batteries of modern super-dreadnoughts. The big guns on a battleship were good for 25,000 yards, he said, while the maximum range of the canal mortars was 30,000 yards. In addition to the advantage in range-finding and accuracy that is always possessed by a shore battery, however, the mortars at the canal were placed nine miles out from the locks, General Goethals said, so that a battery would stand an show of injuring the canal until its defenses had been silenced.

WAR INSURANCE BUREAU WIDENS SCOPE AND READJUSTS ALL RATES

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
WASHINGTON, March 22.—The scope of the federal war risk insurance bureau's work has been vastly increased and there has been a complete readjustment of the rates, with an extension of the risks to cover all mercantile cargoes except arms and munitions. The rate to all points in the war zones has been increased to a flat three per cent, this rate to apply on all vessels sailing from American ports for the ports of belligerent countries.

On the Pacific, the rates have been readjusted, the rates from Pacific coast ports being twice those of the Atlantic. The rate from Pacific coast ports to Hawaii are very low, being placed at a quarter of one per cent.

RECOGNITION OF NEW RUSSIA GIVEN

Uncle Sam Withholds Full Formalities Pending Stabilization of Government

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
WASHINGTON, March 22.—It was announced last night that the government of the United States has recognized the de facto government of Russia as de facto. Ambassador Francis, at Petrograd, has been instructed to recognize the new liberal government by holding formal conversations with it, but that the full formalities of recognition have been withheld pending the stabilizing of the revolutionary government and the settlement of internal affairs in Russia.

CZAR AND CZARINA ARE NOW PRISONERS

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
PETROGRAD, March 22.—The newly established government has issued a decree deposing Czar Nicholas and his consort from the throne of Russia and depriving them of their liberty, ordering they be brought to Tsarsko-Selo and held as prisoners.

Tsarsko-Selo is a town fourteen miles south of Petrograd, and a favorite summer residence of the royal family. It was founded by Peter the Great, and in 1744 the Empress Elizabeth built a magnificent palace, with grounds around it eighteen miles in circumference.

General political amnesty has been ordered by the provisional government. An increase of two billion rubles in the output of notes has been authorized and the state bank may decide on the issue immediately.

CLERGY RECOGNIZE NEW GOVERNMENT OF RUSSIA

LONDON, March 21.—Reuters' Petrograd correspondent reports that the Orthodox clergy of Kiev have decided to recognize the provisional republican government.

BRITISH TRADERS TO POOL THEIR BREAD

(By The Associated Press.)
LONDON, March 19.—A proposal for pooling retail trades during the war has been approved at Birmingham by the civil and military authorities. Under the scheme, bread will be produced at large centers and districts allotted to certain people for the purpose of delivery. Milk will be distributed in the same way. Small one-man businesses will be worked together under a pooling scheme, and after the war restored to their original state. By this means it is hoped to release a large number of men for the army.

MILITARY TRAINING BILL WILL BE RE-INTRODUCED

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
WASHINGTON, March 22.—It was announced last night that Senator Chamberlain of the senate military committee will reintroduce his universal military training bill as soon as the special session of congress convenes, and that there is some prospect of its being passed through both houses.

HARBOR BOARD IS UNABLE TO MOVE GERMAN STEAMERS

Members Throw Up Their Hands and Admit Their Helplessness in Matter

"WE HAVE DONE ALL WE COULD," ASSERTS FORBES

Commission Puzzles Over Question of Jurisdiction Over Rotterdam Row and Railroad Pier

The harbor board yesterday threw up its hands and confessed itself helpless, in the face of the obstacles it had met, to enforce its orders for the removal of the German ships Pommeren and Setos from the territorial wharves. The board had to admit that it was beaten by the Germans. "We have done all we could," said chairman Forbes, "and we have failed to budge them."

The commissioners held a meeting yesterday afternoon, at which there was considered the matter, previously proposed by H. Blackford & Co., of moving the Pommeren and the Setos in Rotterdam Row. No action was taken, the board confessing itself in the dark as to whether or not it had jurisdiction over that part of the harbor.

Fiddling Over Technicalities
Notwithstanding the fact that the national administration at Washington had earlier in the day issued a statement to the effect that a virtual state of war between Germany and the United States existed, there was still exhibited yesterday on the part of the territorial officials the same fender care of German feelings that has previously characterized the dilatory procedure of the local government presided over by Pinkham.

The harbor board continued to fiddle over technicalities. It didn't know whether or not it had the right to drive dolphins in the federal waters of Rotterdam Row to which to moor the German ships. Apparently it had completely dismissed from its collection of minds its previous loudly expressed determination to drive the Pommeren out of the harbor entirely. That part of the program has been laid away in moth balls.

The board had before it a letter from Lieut.-Col. R. R. Raymond, army engineer officer, the gist of which was that before the board could drive any dolphins in the federal waters of the harbor, it would be necessary to obtain permission from the federal government. The letter was inconclusive, abstract and the board could not understand just what it meant, so it was referred to the attorney general's department for translation into United States.

One definite action the board did take, however; it passed the buck. For weeks the board has been trying to find out whether or not it has jurisdiction over the German vessels moored at the privately owned railroad wharf. It referred the matter to the attorney general's department some time ago, and now knows less than it thought it did before.

O. R. & L. Warned
The board had before it a letter from the O. R. & L. railroad company, asking for information as to the status of the German ships moored at the railroad wharf. Commissioner Church, speaking for the board, said he didn't know of any information the board had in that connection which had not been made public through the newspapers.

Commissioner Wakefield thought the board should satisfy the railroad company that if any damage were sustained by the Territory to its piers or slips or other property through the jurisdiction of the German steamers at the railroad wharf, the board would hold the O. R. & L. liable for the damages incurred. Later Wakefield put this idea into the form of a motion, which the board adopted, instructing the attorney general's department to notify the railroad company to that effect.

Chairman Forbes proposed a motion, which was carried, that the board continue with the chief engineers of the army department at Washington and ask him as to the harbor board's jurisdiction over navigable waters adjacent to private wharves and as to navigable waters inside bulkhead lines.

The board had a considerable dispute over this matter. Forbes contended that he thought the Territory had jurisdiction inside the bulkhead lines and McClellan took the opposite view. Commissioner McClellan was absent.

WASTE OF RICE AT WEDDINGS BARRED

(By The Associated Press.)
LONDON, March 19.—Waste of rice at weddings has come under the ban of the new food controller, and emphatic prohibition of any such use of food-stuffs is expected shortly.

WOMEN ENROLLED AS NURSES NOW ORDER

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
WASHINGTON, March 22.—The enrollment of women as war nurses, clerks and stenographers by the navy, was ordered yesterday by Secretary Daniels. Wireless instructions to the commanders of all naval stations were flashed from the navy department to that effect yesterday afternoon and the work of enrolling women for the work they can do for the nation will be commenced at once.

BROKEN TEUTON ARMIES FLEEING STILL BEFORE ALLIES

British and French Continue To Smash Their Way Into the Vitals of the Western Armies of the German War Lord

**FORTY ADDITIONAL TOWNS
RETAKEN BY THE BRITISH**

Retreating Troops Making Vain Efforts To Stem the Torrent of Fire and Steel With Which the Entente Engulfs Them

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

LONDON, March 22.—The operating of the Allies against the retreating Germans on the western front is now assuming a more definite shape. In brief they consist of two great pinchers, the open jaws of the northern, or British, nippers extending from the vicinity of Arras, to within three and one-half miles of Saint Quentin, while the southern, or French, nippers, extend from Saint Quentin to Soissons. In the case of the British attack, the southern lines are striking, with the northern lines as the anvil, to hold the Germans for the blow, while with the French both northern and southern lines are hammering hard, crushing the Teuton hordes between them.

The greatest advance of the two allied armies yesterday was made by the British, who last night reported that they had driven the German troops back more than ten miles to the south and south-east of Peronne, and that the foci are still retreating, although fighting stiff rear guard actions, with the British and endeavoring to hold them back as much as possible.

The British have now advanced their lines ten miles and more east of the river Somme, for so long held back the French troops, and yesterday succeeded in recapturing from the German invaders of France more than forty villages.

The primary result of this operation has been to pinch out the salient that for so many months thrust itself into the very heart of France, stretching down towards Paris. That salient had not been flattened out, and the Allies, in their turn, are beginning to force a bend in the German lines.

But while the southern British operation has needed the greatest gain to date the northern promises the greatest results in the near future, for there the Germans are attempting by every means in their power to hold on to the long Arras salient. This bend in the Teutonic line begins at the much-harried city of Arras and runs southward toward Albert until it reaches the neighborhood of the Aisne valley, where it turns sharply to the left, or east, and sweeps backward towards the large manufacturing town of Croisilles, to the northeast of Saint Leger. Here the British are reported to be driving in the Germans upon their own lines to the north, thus bringing the two sides of the angle closer together and making it impossible for the Teutons to continue to hold the Arras district. Between Arras and Nurlu yesterday there was some very heavy fighting, with the Germans making use of their machine guns to advantage, but being unable to stop the advance of the British troops, who are wild with delight at getting out of the trenches and at being given a chance to get at their foes without intervening barbed wire and breastworks. In the Aisne Valley they found the Germans making a stand, and on the east bank of the Crozat canal von Hindenburg's troops also attempted to stand, and managed to hold the victorious French police in for a time. The fighting there is continuing.

In the eastern fighting, in Persia and Mesopotamia the Russians report that the power of the Turks has been shattered completely and that the Ottoman is falling back as rapidly as possible. They have been driven out of the Sakis region, and the Russians have crossed the Persian border into Mesopotamia, and are taking the Ottomans retreating before the British in the Tigris valley in the flank, threatening the whole Turkish army with capture or extinction.